

Student Strike Today is Threat At Columbia

Walk-Out Planned as Protest Over Beard Resignation

Cattell to Sue for Libel and Pension

Professor Seligman Quoted as Having Called the Trustees "Fools"

An attempt to organize a general walk-out of the student body at Columbia University as a protest against the resignation of Professor Charles A. Beard will be made at the university this morning. Professor Beard severed his connection with the university yesterday after informing President Butler that the institution was controlled by a group of "reactionary, visionless, narrow and medieval trustees."

A second sensational development in the so-called "war for free speech" at Columbia came last night, when Professor J. McKen Cattell, who was last week dismissed from the chair of psychology at Columbia, made public correspondence with Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Columbia Law School, disclosing the fact that he intends suing the Columbia trustees for libel and a pension due him. In one of Professor Cattell's letters he quotes Professor E. R. A. Seligman as saying that the trustees were "fools" and most of them "idiots."

Faculty to Investigate

On good authority it was learned that the faculty committee of nine of the university will investigate the Beard resignation.

The faculties of political science and of Columbia College meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Professor Beard was a member of both faculties, and it is certain that in each case cognizance of his resignation and some action will be taken.

But for a certain element in the university, which has clashed before with President Nicholas Murray Butler and the trustees on the issue of academic freedom, the occasion was seized eagerly as another opportunity for "protest." Twice yesterday attempts to "protest" were nipped by the faculty.

The threat of the students' strike came as the climax of a day in which the Columbia campus was alive with action and brawling with the clash of opinions as the result of the unexpected action of the popular professor of political economy. Faculties and students alike were stirred by the issue of freedom of speech raised by Professor Beard in his resignatory letter.

What Students Threaten

Last night the following notice was left at The Tribune office by a Columbia student:

"At 9 o'clock to-morrow morning (Wednesday), as the students of Columbia University will proceed to their recitations, handbills will be distributed, reading as follows:

As a PROTEST Against the Suppression of Academic Freedom By the Trustees of Columbia University.

All Students Are Requested to CUT CLASSES

At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and meet in general assembly on the steps of the Library.

"No speakers have been announced. The idea is to get a general demonstration—a walk-out, in fact—to show the feelings of the students toward the resignation of Professor Beard and the attitude of the trustees with regard to academic freedom.

"Mischievous, Thou Art Afraid"

What is to happen after the crowd assembles? The crowd will assemble for no other reason than out of curiosity—nobody knows. "Mischievous, thou art afraid; take thou what course thou wilt," being the idea of the organizers of this demonstration.

"That there is discontent all over the campus is evidenced by the call for meetings at Hartley Hall this evening (Tuesday), also by the attempt made at the School of Journalism to get the students to walk out from the lecture room as soon as President Butler should have begun speaking this afternoon. The attempt was unsuccessful, due to the stringent faculty action in warning all students that if they dared walk out of the room they would walk out of the school forever.

The authorities at the school were quite frightened, but the proponents of the movement decided to call the thing off since few students were willing to pledge themselves and risk expulsion. There was unanimous approval of the sentiment, however."

Embryo Journalists Aroused

The fact that incipient attempts to break up President Butler's annual address to the School of Journalism were made was confirmed. Two hastily pencilled notices, requesting students to leave the room after President Butler had started his speech, were posted on the school bulletin board, but were removed by their attention. The only echo of the raging campus battle greeted the lecture room was found in the lightness of the applause which greeted the president at his appearance and the end of his talk on "The Press and Public Opinion."

President Butler made no reference to Professor Beard's resignation or the expulsion of Professors Dana and Cattell.

Approval of Professor Beard's action

Continued on Last Page

MR. LA FOLLETTE EXPLAINS

DISLOYALTY IS NOT DEBATABLY ROBERT



What Papers May Print Told By Burlinson

Honest Criticism Welcome, He Says, but Country's Motives Cannot Be Impugned

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Commerce and communication restrictions authorized by the trading with the enemy act will be put into effect within a few days under an executive order which President Wilson had virtually completed to-night after conferring with Cabinet members, Vance McCormick, chairman of the Exports Administration Board, and Acting Secretary Crosby of the Treasury.

Postmaster General Burlinson announced after the Cabinet meeting that the provision authorizing the Postoffice Department to license foreign language newspapers already was in operation, and that within ten days the department would begin to issue the licenses.

The Postmaster General said that publications need not fear suppression under the trading with the enemy act's censorship provision, unless they transgress the bounds of legitimate criticism of the President, the Administration, the army, the navy or conduct of the war.

"We shall take great care not to let criticism which is personally or politically offensive to the Administration affect our action," he said. "But if newspapers go so far as to impugn the motives of the government and thus encourage insubordination, they will be dealt with severely."

"For instance, papers may not say that the government is controlled by Wall Street or munition manufacturers or any other special interests. Publication of any news calculated to urge the people to violate law would be considered grounds for drastic action. We will not tolerate campaigns against conscriptions, enlistments, sale of securities or revenue collections. We will not permit the publication or circulation of anything hampering the war prosecution, or attacking improperly our allies."

Mr. Burlinson explained that the policy of the foreign language newspapers would be judged by their past utterances, and not by newly announced intentions. "We have files of these papers, and whether we license them or not depends on the inspection of the files," he said. German newspapers not licensed will be required to publish English translations.

Mr. Burlinson said no Socialist paper would be barred from the mails unless it contained treasonable or seditious matter.

"The trouble is," he added, "that most Socialist papers do contain this matter."

Under the tentative draft of the executive order, the censorship of mails, cables, radio and telegraph communication would be entrusted to a board, including representatives of the Postoffice, War and Navy departments, and the exports administration.

Control over imports and exports vested in the President by the trading with the enemy act will be delegated to the exports administration, which will enlarge its work to include the many intricate problems presented by the enemy act in connection with the export of goods, and to forbid, under heavy penalty,

Herr Albert Lost Kaiser's Millions Speculating Here

United States Records Show Imperial Privy Councillor Plunged in Cotton—Report Sent to Germany, but the Intriguer Was Promoted

Millions entrusted to Dr. Heinrich Albert for the payment of German spies and other propagandists in this country were lost by the Imperial Privy Councillor in speculation in New York and Chicago. Albert, who, working with Count von Bernstorff, directed Germany's spy system here, had the handling of between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. With this fund he was to place spies, buy newspapers and lecturers and prevent the shipment of munitions to the Allies.

The records in the archives of the government at Washington show that Albert lost millions of German gold in his personal speculations. Lard, wheat and cotton were his pet ventures, and in wheat and cotton he lost heavily. It is estimated that he lost \$3,000,000 at least. And of this sum he lost about \$1,000,000 through a single cotton transaction.

All this was known to many of Germany's representatives here, and one of them, Dr. H. P. S. Falcke, the Imperial Consul General, sent a report of Geheimrat Albert's private speculations with Germany's gold to Germany. And the Geheimrat was not the only German who bilked his government, for Captain Franz Rintelen, a reserve officer in the German navy, and reputed relative of the Kaiser, now in this country serving a term of two years, did likewise. Proof of this was also furnished to Wilhelmstrasse.

The report of Consul General Falcke was issued in the form of a pamphlet. And when Geheimrat Albert, along with his co-conspirator, Count von Bernstorff, reached Germany last March after the severance of diplomatic relations, he was handed copies of this document as the train pulled into the Friedrichstrasse station.

This pamphlet, a fifty-page affair, in the periphrastic verbiage required by the high position of the Geheimrat, accused him of stealing the money he used in his speculations from funds entrusted to him by the Foreign Office for furthering the cause of the Fatherland. Such lines as "Albert feathered his own nest with the millions entrusted to him" were scattered throughout the pamphlet.

The booklet had for its sole object the driving out of public life of Geheimrat Albert. But Wilhelmstrasse does not take kindly to attacks on its chosen few. The "Hohe Kreise" resented this attack on one of their number. In answer to the charge that Dr. Albert satisfied his mean passions with public money, the German text was: "Albert frohnte seiner Leidenschaft."

exportations suspected of being destined to Germany or her allies.

The license control over enemy insurance companies, vested in the President, probably will be turned over to the War Risk Insurance Bureau of the Treasury, although this point is undecided. It will be recalled that the spy master was in this country several weeks before his disguise as Germany's Red Cross commissioner was penetrated. Then he declared himself as the commercial adviser of the German Embassy.

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The first indication of German alarm over the present situation in Flanders is seen in an article in yesterday's "Neueste Nachrichten." Despite the supposedly impenetrable German censorship this paper says:

"If the British succeeded in breaking through, the whole Western front would give way and French attacks on the Verdun front might have incalculable consequences. We at home have every reason to hold our breath."

Germans Frightened By Allies' Advance

U. S. Licenses

Curb for Big Food Traders

Packers, Wholesalers and Retailers Must Have Them, Beginning Nov. 1

Plan Framed to Halt Speculation

Drastic Proclamation To-day

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The greatest measure of food control since the price of wheat was fixed by the government will be put into operation when President Wilson issues a proclamation, possibly to-morrow, requiring all persons engaged in the import, manufacture, storage and distribution of certain fundamental foodstuffs to secure a license from the food administration. The scheme becomes operative November 1.

Subject to the requirement will be meat packers, cold storage warehouses, millers, canners, elevators, grain dealers, wholesale distributors, retailers doing a business of more than \$100,000 a year, who handle the commodities to be set out in the President's proclamation.

The food administration has selected about twenty basic commodities and their products as forming the prime basis of life, and has limited its licensing control to these commodities, and also, in so far as practicable, eliminated the smallest units of business in these staples.

Big Conservation Plan

"It is the purpose of the food administration," said Mr. Hoover to-night, "to effect conservation in the commercial use of these commodities and to keep them flowing toward the consumer in direct lines through the channels of trade in an economical manner as possible. The administration does not wish to disturb the normal and necessary activities of business, and no business factor who is performing a useful function will be expected to surrender that function."

"The administration is, however, charged with several duties. The producer must have a free outlet and a ready market. There must be no manipulation or speculation in food. There must be no hoarding in food. Unfair or unreasonable profits must be eliminated. Discriminatory and deceptive and wasteful practices which in any way restrict supply or distribution must be stopped."

Violations Already Corrected

"It must not be thought that these operations become illegal only upon the issue of licenses. They have been illegal since August 10, when the law was passed, and numerous cases coming to the attention of the food administration have been corrected. The licensing system, which was authorized by law, provides a more effective machinery for its enforcement."

Enlightenment of the military speaker with cries of dissent. Deputy David, of the Majority Socialists, demanded that the government produce proof and that the Reichstag should suspend judgment in the meantime.

Chancellor Michaelis earlier in the session had referred to the affair, rumors of which evidently had gained public circulation. He declared he could not co-operate with, nor recognize a party which puts itself beyond the pale by activities directed against the Fatherland.

The disclosures in connection with the Radical Socialists, if they are true, came most unexpectedly to help the government out of its embarrassment over the interpellation regarding Pan-German propaganda. Admiral von Capelle hammered home his statement with a declaration of the necessity for a proper "enlightenment" of the military forces.

Teutons Framing New Peace Offer

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9.—Germany and Austria-Hungary have agreed to make another peace offer to the Allies, the "Deutsche Tages Zeitung," of Berlin, says it learns on good authority.

The offer will have as its basis no territorial aggrandisement, the surrender of Belgium and French territory, the renunciation of positive territorial acquisitions for payments in money and no indemnity on either side.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—If it be true that the Kaiser is about to offer to evacuate Belgium and Northern France unconditionally and renounce indemnities, his move will be interpreted as an effort to tempt the United States and the Allies into a peace parley by reducing his price.

The Administration is convinced that Germany, realizing there is no escape from eventual defeat, will devote the interruption of warfare the coming winter to peace manoeuvres of which the impending move reported by cable may be the beginning.

It is expected that the Kaiser, finding it impossible to purchase peace at one price, will offer another, and that he may yet be willing to evacuate not only Belgium and Northern France, but Alsace-Lorraine.

President Wilson and the Allies, confident of victory, will turn deaf ears to words not backed up by appropriate action. When a high official of the State Department was asked to-day his view of the reported prospective peace offer by Berlin, he said: "An interesting bait for those who fall for it."

Berlin Expected to Offer To Free Alsace Conditionally

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Oct. 9.—From a Dutch source comes the report of a movement within Germany to announce a willingness to declare independence for Alsace-Lorraine for two years after the cessation of hostilities, followed by a plebiscite on the question whether the inhabitants prefer to come under German or French rule.

The German Moderates now declare that Belgium is no longer a serious obstacle to peace, the real difficulty being the fate of the provinces. They feel that Britain and probably America will support France so long as she will fight for Alsace-Lorraine, and they see little hope of peace until the question is decided.

That the movement has considerable support seems certain, but thus far it has been carried on more or less surreptitiously. However, it has reached a stage where a discussion of tariffs and government exchanges has been taken up.

When the Moderates disclose the scheme all its details are certain to give rise to a howl of rage from the Junkers and other bitter classes, for the provinces are rich in coal, iron and potash.

These are exciting days within the Central Powers, and even the Extremists in Britain now admit that the German ruling classes are fighting for their lives and that stories of disaffection and disruption are not a part of the devious game to fool the Allies.

One of the best informed writers on foreign affairs, who has exceptional knowledge of the news sources of the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Wherever the government has asked about the dangerous use of enemy alien labor on its war contracts manufacturers have replied that it could not be helped. In nearly every specific case the employer has believed that his own enemy aliens were "safe" or "loyal," and has promised, besides, to be very watchful of them. One of the very large American chemical companies has offered the argument that its enemy aliens are "safer" inside the plant than they would be outside of it. It would be difficult to define a "loyal" enemy alien. To whom is he loyal? A German citizen who voluntarily works and behaves himself in a plant that produces war munitions is called "loyal." But in that case loyalty to this country is disloyalty to his own. Would an American citizen voluntarily labor in the Krupp works?

British and French Strike On Wide Front in Flanders; Advance Reaches 2 Miles

Peace Plot in German Navy Involving Reichstag Socialists Revealed by Von Capelle

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 9.—Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, announced in the Reichstag to-day that a plot had been discovered in the navy to form a committee of delegates on the Russian model and to paralyze the fleet so as to force the government to make peace. The guilty parties have been arrested and have received their just deserts, the Minister added.

Admiral von Capelle attempted to link the Radical Socialists with the plot. He said the ringleader had discussed the plot with Deputies Haase and Vogtherr in the Reichstag conference room in the Reichstag building. The deputies had called the plot and had advised the greatest caution, but had agreed to furnish propaganda material.

Socialist deputies interrupted the

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Liberty bond sales in the chief financial sections of the country have fallen below the daily average which should be maintained to reach the \$3,000,000,000 minimum set by Secretary McAdoo.

New England has been called upon to raise a minimum of \$300,000,000. Thus far she has raised \$35,548,000. Unreported subscriptions, it is estimated, swell the total to \$49,000,000.

New York, including the New York Federal Reserve District has been set down for a minimum of \$300,000,000. To-night's total of actual subscriptions was \$250,874,600. Her showing, thus far, is the best of any district of the twelve.

The Philadelphia Reserve District is down in the official Treasury apportionment for a minimum of \$250,000,000, and an "expected amount" of \$410,000,000. Her actual subscriptions to date are estimated at \$50,000,000.

The Chicago district has a minimum apportionment of \$420,000,000 and an expected amount of \$700,000,000. Up to last Saturday \$25,000,000 had been subscribed and \$25,000,000 more pledged.

These four districts are expected by the Treasury to take a minimum of \$1,870,000,000 in bonds. They have taken thus far an estimated total of \$390,000,000. This is \$148,000,000 less than the lowest sum expected of them for the entire campaign. It is \$220,000,000 less than one-third of the minimum (one-third of the campaign having passed). To make up their minimum it will be necessary for them to subscribe at the rate of \$92,000,000 a day, or nearly twice as much as they have been subscribing daily to date.

New York's loan subscriptions reach \$249,000,000—On Page 4.

Haig's Troops Complete Capture of Poelcapelle—1,000 Prisoners Are Taken

French Cross Flooded Rivers

Aviators, in 60-Mile Gale, Assail Both the Artillery and Infantry of Germans

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The British and French armies in Flanders advanced side by side this morning in a renewal of the great offensive east and northeast of Ypres and by nightfall had achieved a victory second only in importance to the sweeping success of last Thursday. On a combined front of ten miles the German lines were driven back everywhere for a distance of from half a mile to two miles, and more than a thousand prisoners were taken by the British alone.

The British completed the capture of Poelcapelle, advanced two miles beyond it, and struck forward on the Pasmchendale Ridge to within one thousand yards of the village of that name.

The French crossed the flooded Broenbeek and Jansbeek rivers, stormed the villages of St. Jean de Mangelaere and Veldhoek and bit deep into the southern rim of the powerfully fortified Houtholst Forest, gaining a mile and a quarter on a front of about two miles.

East of Broodseinde Haig's troops pushed down the slopes of the Hollebeke Ridge and battled with the enemy on the lowlands, drawing their line so far around to the north that a large German force was surrounded in Daisy Wood and practically cut to pieces in its savage attempts to break through the British ring.

The Berlin War Office again claims the repulse of the British attack at nearly every point, saying that the gains of the Allied forces were limited to an attack in the impetuous assault of Draabank and Poelcapelle, and that the large gains claimed by Haig north of Poelcapelle and on the Pasmchendale ridge.

Aviators in Sixty-Mile Gale

Circling over the field of battle, engaging both the enemy's air forces and the infantry and artillery below them, scores of British aviators rode a sixty-mile gale.

In many ways Haig's new drive was the most spectacular of any of the recent actions on the Flanders front. Although the sun broke through the mists in the midst of the battle, a furious storm was raging, and the armies and pools went over the top at 5:30 o'clock, and the soldiers were forced to plunge through a sea of mud and shell craters choked with icy water.

The first few hours of the attack brought both the British and the French important successes. The Germans apparently had not had time enough to recover from the demoralizing effects of the last thrust, and as nearly every point were brushed aside without offering any effectual resistance. The much touted "pillbox" system of defence utterly collapsed when the enemy's attack was met by the French and British troops. Group after group of these concrete blockhouses, bristling with machine guns, fell helplessly into the hands of the attackers.

Attack Was Unexpected

A dispatch from Reuters' correspondent at Bruges headquarters in France says the Germans held their front much more heavily than in recent battles, which suggests to the correspondent a return to their earlier defensive tactics, depending rather upon man power than upon concrete fortifications.

"The Germans were taken by surprise," says the correspondent. "Prisoners frankly confess the probability of an attack in the morning and over such ground was not thought of. How little it was expected was shown by the fact that two German divisions which had to bear the brunt of the onslaught only completed taking over the line at 3 o'clock this morning and were wholly unfamiliar with their surroundings."

The prisoners include men from still another division from the Russian

Double Purpose in Drive

The new drive has a double purpose. It aimed at the extension of the British line over the Pasmchendale Ridge, which dominates the Flanders plain, and the railroads connecting Lille and Menin with the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge, and it was also an attempt to flank the enemy positions in the strongly entrenched Houtholst Forest, and to bring the French line north of Ypres more nearly on a level with the advanced British front.

Both movements had the effect of making the Pasmchendale position untenable for the Germans by flanking it on the northwest and south. In the region of Broodseinde, Haig's efforts which dominated the Flanders plain, further ground along the important Ypres-Menin road. Success rewarded his efforts here also, the British lines being advanced a considerable distance on the flank of Beclere and Gheluvelt, neither of which places has Haig attempted to take by frontal assault.

British Have Most of Ridge

The British line lies to-night only about four miles from Roulers, and the German communication lines to the north, and less than a mile from the town of Staden, on the Ypres